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COUNTRY China

SUBJECT 1. Military Conference in Mukden
2. Anti-Aircraft School in Mukden

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PLACE
ACQUIRED

DATE OF
INFO.

1. On 28 November 1950, a military conference* was held in Mukden attended by CHU Te, commander-in-chief of the Chinese Communist Army; KAO Kang, chairman of the Northeast People's Government; KAO Ch'ung-min (高崇民), vice-chairman of the Northeast People's Government; CHU Ch'ia-won (朱家湾), mayor of Mukden; TUNG Hsiang-ping (董小平), representative of the Chinese Communist 3 Field Army; a number of representatives of the 4 Field Army; and a number of high-ranking Soviet advisors. The conference reached the following conclusions:
 - a. Chinese Communist forces can positively defeat the United Nations forces in the winter of 1950-1951 because the latter cannot endure the extreme cold. Therefore, the Communist forces concentrated along the Yalu River should be ordered to launch an immediate offensive against the United Nations troops.
 - b. Establish the first line of defense from the T'umen River (129-42) to Ch'angpai (128-11, 41-25), Linchiang (126-54, 41-49), Chian (126-10, 41-07), and the Yalu River, and use the railway line from Tunhua (128-14, 43-22) through Harbin to Manchouli as the main military transportation line.
 - c. Complete the 1950 provisions-collection campaign by 25 December 1950.
 - d. Recruit a new army of from one and one-half to two million men from the Northeast area.
 - e. Recruit all unemployed men in the Northeast by 25 December 1950 for organization as follows: those aged 18 to 35 to become front-line soldiers, those aged 35 to 50 to become "leading" soldiers, and those physically unable to join the above groups or who are over 50 to become construction laborers. The construction laborers are to work on double-tracking all railways in the Northeast and strengthening the highway from Mukden to Changwu (122-29, 42-23), Lintung (118-50, 43-51), and Linzi (118-28, 43-52), and through Mongolia to the USSR (sic).

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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2. CHU Te, in an address to the graduating class of the Tung Ling (Tung Ling) anti-aircraft school in Mukden, stated that the United Nations troops could not endure the extreme cold of North Korea and that the Communists should take advantage of this fact to defeat them. He also said that the army recruitment and provisions-collection campaign and the rail and highway construction program should be accelerated.
3. The anti-aircraft school, which was opened at the beginning of August 1950, is under the direction of General Hsiao K'o-ling (Hsiao K'o-ling) (Hsiao K'o-ling) (Hsiao K'o-ling), a Soviet expert on anti-aircraft guns. Twelve hundred students attended the first session of four months. They were selected from the Chinese Communist armies. Many were former anti-aircraft gunners under the Japanese in Manchuria and had been trained in Japan.

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25X1A* [] Comment. [] reported that a conference on 15 December in Peking of top Chinese Communist leaders decided to continue the Korean war until the United Nations forces were driven out.

25X1A** [] Comment. [] reported TUNG Hsiao-ling as Political Commissar of the 2 Field Army.

25X1A*** [] Comment. [] reported the organization of this school.

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